THE No. 335.

# MARYLAND GAZETTE,

*Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.*

WEDNESDAY, *September* 25, 1751.

*As there is a Scheme on foot for Uniting the Kingdoms of* GREAT-BRITAIN *and* IRELAND, *we apprehend the following Propoſals for that Purpoſe, lately publiſh'd in* ENGLAND, *and well approved of by many, will not be unacceptable to our Readers, in this, and a ſubſequent Gazette.*

## A PROPOSAL for Uniting the KINGDOMS of GREAT-BRITAIN and IRELAND.

THE firſt Principle of all Schemes offered to the Public is their general Utility. This alone ſhould claim a candid and impartial, if not a favourable Attention. Upon this Principle let the following Scheme be tried; nor does the Perſon, who propoſes it, wiſh it may ſucceed on any other. He truly thinks, and hopes he ſhall be able to prove, that it will produce to both Nations many more and greater Advantages, than either can enjoy until they ſhall be united. But before he attempts to enumerate theſe Advantages, it may be neceſſary to give a clear and certain Idea of the Union he propoſes.

He does not, therefore, mean a federal and partial Union, but a complete and perfect Incorporation of the two Kingdoms, inſeparably and perpetually united; formed into one Government, under the ſame King, and the ſame Laws; repreſented by the ſame Parliament; enjoying the ſame Privileges and Immunities; confined by the ſame Reſtrictions, Prohibitions and Regulations in Trade; having the ſame Alliances, the ſame Enemies; and paying an equal Proportion of Taxes, Cuſtoms, Exciſe, both in Peace and War, that in all Inſtances they may become one People in Affection, as well as Intereſt. And however unequal *Great-Britain* and *Ireland* really are, or may be ſuppoſed to be, in every Circumſtance of Wealth, Power and Commerce, they may be joined, through all their Parts, in one great Whole, by a fair Scale of Equivalents and Proportions; as two Merchants, of very unequal Property and diſproportioned Debts, may enter into Partnerſhip of Profit and Loſs in Trade. Perhaps, among all the Works of Nature, there never were two Bodies perfectly equal in Bulk, Weight and Figure; certainly never among the Works of Art, as all political Bodies are. But that Bodies moſt unequal may, with mutual Advantage, be united, there are numberleſs Inſtances, both in Nature and Art.

Let us now endeavour to prove, that by the Union we propoſe, a new national Intereſt may be formed, productive to both Nations of more numerous and greater Benefits, than either of them can ſeparately enjoy.

The principal Objects of the Attention of *Great-Britain* are the Proteſtant Religion in general; her own preſent Eſtabliſhment, Eccleſiaſtical and Civil, and the Preſervation of that Balance of Power among the Nations of *Europe*, which can alone maintain their common Liberty. Let us now conſider, what Advantages ſhe can propoſe to herſelf with regard to the firſt of theſe, the Proteſtant Religion, by her Union with *Ireland*.

The preſent Inhabitants of that Iſland are computed at ſomewhat leſs than two Millions; but were it cultivated, as it certainly would be under the Influence of an Union, it would be capable of maintaining at leaſt ſix Millions; and conſequently, according to the political Maxim, That Number of Inhabitants are the Wealth of a Nation, it would become three Times richer than it is at Preſent. This Maxim, it is confeſſed, like another among the Learned, who tell us, That a Number of Words are the Riches of a Language, muſt be underſtood in a reſtrained Senſe. It muſt neceſſarily mean, that theſe Inhabitants are honeſt, frugal and induſtrious; for a Number of idle, extravagant, diſhoneſt People is the Ruin of a Country, as a Number of Words, if not expreſſive, harmonious and preciſe, rather oppreſs a Language with a Superfluity of Sounds, than enrich it with Abundance and Variety.

But we are told, that the *Iriſh* Natives, who are a great Majority of the preſent Inhabitants, are an idle, lazy Generation; ſo perverſely, obſtinately idle, that the Encouragements of an Union and the Examples of Induſtry among the Foreigners, who might ſettle in the Country, would be loſt upon them. The Charge of Idleneſs is acknowleged, but we cannot acknowlege that it is abſolutely, like ſome national Diſeaſes, incurable.

No People are by Nature either idle or induſtrious beyond the Neceſſities of Life. What we call Conveniencies (generally a larger Term for Luxury) add a new Spirit to Labour, and encourage us to bear the Fatigue, that enables us to purchaſe them. The *Hollanders*, oppreſſed and enſlaved by the *Spaniſh* Tyranny, had little of that Spirit of Induſtry, which hath ſince made them the moſt powerful Republic in the World. But without relying upon Examples, we may venture to aſſert, as a Maxim founded in human Nature, that Man will never work for Man, if he does not find his own, proper Advantage by his Labour.

If this Reaſoning appear juſt, let us apply it to the preſent State of *Ireland*. A very large Proportion of the Lands there is let from Year to Year, or rather is held at the Will and Pleaſure of the Landlord: If he will not take the Trouble of letting his Eſtate in little Parcels himſelf, which however is often done, he gets what is called a ſubſtantial Farmer, who venturouſly takes five or ſix hundred Acres. Theſe are too many for his little Stock to manure, to plow, or to graze. He therefore divides them, and lets ſome of them to poor Cottagers. Thus the Landlord receives his Rent, the Farmer gets a moderate Subſiſtence, the Farm, in general, is uncultivated, and the poor Cottager is oppreſſed. He uſually pays thirty Shillings a Year for his Houſe of Clay, with a Garden, ſo it is called, for his Cabbages and Potatoes, his only Food; and in Proportion for a little Land to graze a Cow, or perhaps half a dozen Sheep. The Rent of his wretched Tenement he pays in Labour, at five or ſix Pence a Day, while his only Security for the next Year's Poſſeſſion, is not to improve his miſerable Farm, or ſeem to grow rich in the Cleanlineſs, or Cloathing, or Food of his Family. If Providence hath not created ſome Nations to Slavery, and the very Suppoſition is Impiety, ſurely no People will labour upon ſuch Terms. Will not human Nature reſent ſuch Treatment? It were a very contemptible Being, if it did not.

However, from this Manner of acting, there are, generally ſpeaking, but two Ranks of People in *Ireland*, the very Rich and the very Poor. From hence the two Extremes, perhaps not to be found in any other Country, of Luxury and Poverty. But when the Union ſhall increaſe the Number of Inhabitants, the Landlord will not be under a Neceſſity of letting a greater Number of Acres, than the Farmer is able to cultivate. When he ſhall find it his Intereſt to grant longer Leaſes; when the poor Natives ſhall be reſtored to the natural Right of human kind, a Property in their own Labour, if there be not ſome phyſical Cauſes of Idleneſs in their Climate, they will ſurely become as induſtrious, as their Neighbours of *Great Britain*.

As the Benefits of Trade will probably encourage Foreigners to ſettle in *Ireland*, ſo Merchants and Manufacturers, being Proteſtants, ſhould be invited by a general Naturalization. The Popiſh Intereſt there would then become inconſiderable, and *Ireland* would in a few Years be a Proteſtant Nation. When

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in the Spirit of religious Liberty they ſhould have thrown off the Yoke of Tranſubſtantiation and the Pope's Infallibility, they will at the ſame time diſclaim the no leſs bold Abſurdity and Contradiction to common Senſe, that of Hereditary Right and Paſſive Obedience. Thus will they, at once, become the Diſciples of the pureſt Church, that profeſſes the Doctrines of Chriſt and Subjects of the beſt Conſtitution of Government, that ever bleſſed Mankind. How great a Support they will be to each, we need not ſay. Only this; the ſame Strength, which would thus apparently maintain the preſent Eſtabliſhment of *Great-Britain* in Church and State, would certainly with equal Zeal engage in Defence of the Proteſtant Religion in general, and the Liberties of *Europe*.

A great Objection againſt the Settlement of Foreigners in *Ireland*, is the Unhealthineſs of the Climate. But as the Bogs, which occaſion this formidable Objection, were once firm Land, ſo when the natural Drain for the Water, upon which they lie, can be found, they will ſink again to their proper Soil, and become as fruitful as any other Part of the Iſland. The Sun draws its Vapours from this unwholeſome Mixture of Earth and Water; thoſe Vapours fall again in almoſt perpetual Miſts and Rains, ſo that the Inhabitants of that Part of the Country may be ſaid to breathe Water. But when theſe Bogs ſhall be wholly reclaimed (a neceſſary good Effect to *Ireland* of a Union) the Sun will draw a far leſs Quantity of Vapours, and thoſe from a cultivated Soil, which impregnates the Air with Particles of Health. A ſufficient Progreſs hath been already made to inſure the Succeſs of the Whole, and not without ſome conſiderable Effect upon the Climate. When this great Work can be brought to Perfection, and the Lands of *Ireland* univerſally cultivated, we may venture to ſay, it will be as healthy a Country, as any in *Europe*, eſpecially as it is more temperate than any other with regard to Heat and Cold.

Another very popular Objection there is againſt the Union, that *Ireland* would ſoon rival *Great Britain* in her moſt valuable Branches of Trade. He ſeems to me to know very little of the Circumſtances of either Nation, who pretends to compute in what Century this dreaded Rivalſhip may happen. *Ireland*, it is confeſſed, is much improved, but, if compared to *England*, her Lands may truly be ſaid to be ſtill uncultivated, and her Manufactures unimproved. Her Ports, which Nature hath opened to the Trade of almoſt the whole World, are not known even to the Natives, excepting thoſe, who live in the neighbouring Counties. Indeed, it would be greatly uſeful to the general Navigation of *Europe*, to have a Chart of the Weſtern Coaſt of *Ireland*, and its Harbours.

But allowing this formidable Objection of Rivalſhip to be juſt, which it certainly is not, of what Conſequence will it be to the great Whole, in what Part of the united Kingdoms any particular Branch of Trade ſhall flouriſh? What matters it, for Inſtance, and that the popular Inſtance, whether the Woollen Manufacture continue in the Weſt, or whether it travels Northward, as it really does, or whether it ſhall go to *Ireland*, when united to *Great Britain*?

We are not ignorant how diſagreeable this Language will be to the common People of *Great Britain* in general, and eſpecially to ſome particular Counties in *England*. But if it be the Language of Truth, let us not be afraid to ſpeak it. We are not propoſing a partial Union. We do not write to any Set of People, whoſe private Intereſts will engage them againſt the Meaſure we propoſe. We are not ſanguine enough even to hope or their Approbation, or ſo ignorant of human Nature, as to expect it. Our only Deſign is the Public Good, the mutual Advantage of both Kingdoms; while we write only to them, who are able, impartial, diſintereſted Judges of this great Scheme; ſome of whom may probably be appointed to carry it into Execution. We truſt, they will have Abilities to anſwer all real Objections, and Spirit enough to deſpiſe a meerly popular Clamour. To them we may without Apprehenſion repeat, that it is Matter of pure Indifference in what Part of the united Kingdoms, any particular Branch of Trade ſhall flouriſh. [*To be continued*]

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## LONDON.

*Extract of a Letter from Paris, dated May* 31. *N. S.*

WE hear from Toulon, that the Content and the Oriflamme Men of War, commanded by the Chevalier de Glandeves, arrived there the 11th Inſtant from their Voyage to the Coaſt of Guiney, which has been as ſucceſsful as we could wiſh. Thoſe Ships employed a Month in ranging along the Coaſt, going into every Port, Harbour, Bay or River, and at every Place ſending an Officer to confer with the Princes or Chiefs of the People ſettled along the Coaſt; all which Princes have expreſſed a great Kindneſs for the French Nation, and intimated that they would be very glad to trade with us; which is all we wanted. The ſeveral Nations or Tribes inhabiting that Coaſt are continually at War with each other, and ſell to the Europeans the Priſoners they take in Battle. They have no fixed Habitations, but live in Tents, and ſhift their Quarters, when they can no longer ſubſiſt in a Place.

## BOSTON.

*Sept.* 2. By a Letter from New London, dated this Day ſennight, we have an Account, that a Veſſel arrived there from the Weſt Indies, with Advice, that there had lately happened a violent Hurricane at St. Kitts, and St. Euſtatia; that at the former Place eight Sail of Veſſels run aſhore, and ſuffered great Damage; the Particulars we do not learn; at the latter Place, three Veſſels were loſt, with all their Men; one of which ſunk at her Moorings. A Veſſel bound from New-London to the Weſt Indies, met with the ſaid Hurricane off Bermudas, loſt all her Horſes, and ſuffered other Damage, which obliged her to put back, without making her Port.

Thurſday laſt arrived here on board Capt. Sanders from St. George's, the Gentlemen who lately went down on Behalf of this Government, to treat with the Eaſtern Indians; and we hear they were met by a great Number of the Penobſcot, Paſſamaquada and St. John's Tribes, who all appeared ſincerely deſirous to renew and confirm the Peace; but as none of the Norridgewocks were preſent, the other Indians have engaged to bring them in within forty Days, or ſooner, if poſſible, of whoſe Arrival they are to give Notice to this Government, when the Conference is to be renewed.

## NEW-YORK, *September* 16.

*Extract of Letter from Halifax, dated September* 2, 1751.

This Moment arrived the Goſport Man of War, of 40 Guns, Capt. Pye, in 45 Days from the Downs; Capt. Hutchinſon, in the Torrington of 40 Guns, ſailed 11 Days before the above Ship for this Place, not yet arrived. The Government has ſent no Money by any of his Majeſty's Ships (as was expected) to ſupply the great Wants of Halifax. Here are in this Harbour four Ships of War, viz. the Goſport of 40 Guns, the Centaur of 20, the Albany and Trial, of 16 Guns each, the Torrington every hour expected. The Centaur is to ſail for New-York the Beginning of October. The French are in this Quarter, ſuperior in Strength. How the two Crown'd Heads deſign to diſpoſe this Naval Force, Time muſt ſhew. A few Days ago arrived here an Expreſs from Cape Breton, in a French Snow, to the Governor, who diſpatched her in three Days. Her Buſineſs is yet a Secret.

## ANNAPOLIS.

Laſt Monday came on the Trial of *George Wilſon*, who is one of the Perſons that murdered Capt. *Smith*, and two others, in a Schooner laſt Winter, near *St. Mary's*, and afterwards with his Accomplice, by the Names of *Newton* and *Jones*, got into *New England*, from whence they were brought back to this Province, and put into *St. Mary's* County Jail, and ſometime after broke that Jail, but was retaken. He was tried for breaking Priſon, found Guilty, and received Sentence of Death. His Accomplice, the greateſt Rogue of the Two, if there's any Difference, is not yet retaken, and is ſaid to be gone back to join *Perkins* and his Gang.

A Woman was tried for Felony, found Guilty, and received Sentence of Death. She pleaded her Belly, on which a Jury of Matrons were ſummoned, who found her Quick with Child.

By the late Act of Parliament for altering and regulating the Stile, no change is made till the ſecond Day of *September* next, except that the Year begins abſolutely on the firſt of *January*, which is now to be the firſt Month. The next Day after the 2d of *September*, is to be called the 14th, and the reſt go on in Order: So that *September* 1752, will contain but nineteen Days. The fix'd Feaſts fall on their proper nominal Days, which brings them eleven Days ſooner. The Birth Days fall on their natural Days, which moves them ſeemingly 11 Days forward. Thus *Chriſtmas* will ſtill be on the 25th of *December*, St. *Andrew* on the 30th of *November*, &c. But the King's Birth Day, inſtead of being on the 30th of *October*, will be on the 10th of *November*, and ſo of the reſt.

Cuſtom-

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, *Entered since* August 14.

Sloop Dolphin, John Garrett, from Rhode-Island;
Sloop Endeavour, Levi Willard, from Boston;
Schooner Peggy, William Davis, from Virginia;
Schooner Charles-Town, Thomas Dewick, from Antigua.

*Cleared for Departure,*

Snow Catharine, Peter Marshall, for Biddeford;
Brigantine Philip and James, Jacob Watters, for London;
Sloop Molly, George Perkins, for Barbadoes;
Ship Leathly, John Lickly, for Aberdeen.
Ship Neptune, Jerningham Bigg, for London;
Ship Falcon, Thomas Spencer, for Biddeford;
Ship Thames Frigate, James Dobbins, for London;
Snow Swift, Dennis Duiany, for London.

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JUST IMPORTED,

*And to be SOLD by the Subscriber at* William Elton's, *near the Dock in* ANNAPOLIS,

ALL Sorts of *Liverpool* Earthen Ware, White Ware, Boxes of Medicines, *Stoughton's* Bitters, *Hungary* Water, *Turlington's* Balsam, and *British* Oil: Also Tea-Chests, Looking-Glasses, Check'd Linnen, and Bed Ticking, &c.

THOMAS RIMMER.

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*September* 25, 1751.

STOLEN or Strayed on Tuesday Night last, from the Subscriber, at the Head of *Severn* River, a small Brown Mare, having a Blaze in her Face, and is branded I M.

Whoever will bring home the said Mare, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, paid by SARAH RAMSAY.

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JUST PUBLISHED,

*And to be SOLD by the Printer hereof, Price 6d.*

AN Extract of a Law relating to Tobacco; which had passed the Honourable the House of COMMONS, and lay before the House of LORDS in *June* last.

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*To be disposed of by the Subscriber, in* Baltimore-Town, *on the 3d, 4th, and 5th of* October *next, being the Time of the Fair, by Public Vendue, or otherwise,*

ALL the Effects of the said Subscriber; among which are four Indented Servants, three of them Tradesmen, and one Woman; two of the Men are very good Taylors, and the other a Stay-maker: Any Persons inclined to purchase them, by applying as above, may be informed of the respective Terms they have to serve. JOHN SHEPPARD.

All Persons indebted to the said *Sheppard*, are desired to pay without further Trouble: And those who have any Demands on him, shall be duly paid their respective Balances; he intending for *London* next Spring.

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RAN away from the *Baltimore* Iron-Works on *Patapsco* River, the 27th of last Month, a Negro Man, named *Banjer Jack*: he took with him three Osnabrigs Shirts, a Pair of Osnabrigs Trowsers, Negro Flats, and an old Hat: He walks somewhat lame, having his Toes sometime ago Frost-bitten; he is of low Stature, has a flat Nose, talks pretty good *English*: he has been at Mr. *Snowden's* since he went away, and is supposed will make towards *Virginia*; he has been much used about the Iron-Works.

Whoever apprehends him, so that he may be had again, by the Subscriber, at the said Works, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, if taken in *Maryland*; and if in *Virginia*, two Pistoles, paid by

WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

*N. B.* One of the Shirts is very yellow with Mine Bank Clay.

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JUST IMPORTED,

*And to be SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Store, in* ANNAPOLIS,

CORDAGE and Sail Duck; also an Assortment of *European* and *East-India* GOODS; likewise good *Barbadoes* Rum, and *Muscovado* Sugar.

LANCELOT JACQUES.

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STRAYED from *Annapolis*, the 13th of this Instant *September*, a middle siz'd Grey Horse, branded on the near Buttock with an S, and has a short bob Tail. Whoever brings the said Horse to either Mr. *Nathaniel Smith*, at *Leonard's* Creek, Mr. *John Conner*, at *West* River, or to the Printer hereof, shall have Ten Shillings Reward.

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To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

*On Wednesday the 25th of this Instant* September, *at the Dwelling Plantation of* William Greenwood, *on* Wye *River, in* Queen Anne's *County*,

ONE Tract of Land, containing 136 Acres, lying on *Wye* River, where a Ship of 500 Hogsheads of Tobacco may load; there is on the said Land a large Brick House, with five Rooms on a Floor, a Kitchen, Meat House, Milk House, a Stable, a 40 Feet Barn, and a good Orchard.

Likewise a Tract of Land lying on the *Eastern* Bay, containing 700 and odd Acres, with three good Plantations, having good and sufficient Buildings thereon.

Also fifteen fine young Slaves, a Parcel of Horses, about 60 Head of Cattle, 60 Sheep, about 100 Hogs, and a great deal of good Houshold Furniture; for Ready Paper Money, Sterling, or Crop Tobacco. JOHN TILLOTSON,

WILLIAM COURSEY.

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THere is a Blacksmith, who is a very good Workman, and now confined in the Goal at *Annapolis* for Debt, would agree to serve any reasonable Time with any Gentleman who would take him out and pay his Debts; not more than Twenty Pounds Currency being requisite to pay all he owes. Enquire of the Printer.

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TO BE SOLD

A Tract of Land in *Frederick* County called *Park Hall*, containing by Patent 1550 Acres, lying at no greater Distance than twelve Miles from *Frederick-Town*, and at much the same Distance from the Mouth of the River *Monocacy*: The Land is very valuable, being well Timbered, well Watered, abounding with Meadows, and has a great deal of Pasturage Ground. For the Terms of Sale and Title, enquire in *Annapolis*, of M. MACNEMARA.

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IMPORTED,

*In the last SHIPS from* ENGLAND, *Variety of* European *and* India *Goods, to be SOLD very reasonably by* Beale Bordley, *opposite to Mr.* Soumien's *in* ANNAPOLIS; *among which are*

FIne broad cloths and trimmings in patterns, striped plain and blue camblets, super-fine drab sagathies, black serge-de nim, *Scotch* plad, single and double alopeens, silvertts, striped lutestrings, *Persian* taffeties, scarlet bays, fine broad *Irish* frize, fine mix'd beaverskin, duffels, spotted flannel, imbossed serges, corded drugget, forest cloths, super-fine *Saxon* green cloth, striped flannel, half-thicks, kerseys, dyed negroes cotton, cotton counterpanes tufted, fine corded dimity, super fine *India* dimity, striped cottons, striped garlix, figur'd dimity, womens and girls whalebone and cane hoops, silk clogs, womens best velvet caps, shammy skins, patterns of scarlet knit worsted for waistcoats, hosiery, gloves, rugs and blankets, fearnoth ng jackets, sweet oil *per* quart, *China* bowls, dishes, plates, milk-pots and custard cups, fine wormed wine, beer, and cyder glasses, *Naples* biscuit pans, mens and boys hats, boys laced ditto, womens fur hats, ship and boat compasses, pewter, osnabrigs, white linnens, checks, long lawns, pistol and flower'd ditto, striped muslins, cambricks, blue linnen, callicoes and chints, hummum, silk, cotton, and linnen handkerchiefs, *Russia* towelling, white and brown sheeting, chilloes, best single and double refin'd *London* loaf sugar at 1 *s.* 6 *d.* and 2 *s.* 2 *d.* raisins *per* jar, salt petre, allspice, nutmegs, cinnamon, sago, ginger, pepper, roll brimstone, allom, glue, fine gunpowder, shot and lead, 30 *d.* 20 *d.* 10 *d.* 8 *d.* and 6 *d.* nails, scythe-stones, grind-stones, variety of rasps and files, iron pots, skillets, and frying-pans, spades, and other iron ware, neat fowling-pieces, school dictionaries, *Ruddiman's* rudiments, *Clark's* exercises, small histories, variety of prints, maps, &c. sadlery, snuff, pigtail tobacco, pocket steelyards, blank account books, memorandum books, common-prayer books with the new version of psalms, with and without cuts, protractors scales and dividers, painted *Dutch* tiles for chimney-pieces, Lamp Black, &c. &c.

Also good *Barbadoes* rum, muscovado sugar, coffee, chocolate, and sherry wine.

## BELHAVEN.

Will be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

ON Tuesday the first Day of *October* next, a Brigantine call'd the *Fairfax*, two Years old, well built and well fitted, Burthen about 75 Tons; an Inventory of her Tackling and Apparel may be seen at *Nathanael Smith's*.

Also a new Sloop, compleatly fitted, and apparel'd; Burthen about 40 Tons, built for Stowage to the best Advantage, and hath good Accommodations both for Master and Men, distinct from each other; an Inventory may be seen at the same Place.

Also a Lot of Ground in said Town, containing half an Acre, on which are several Buildings; viz. a Dwelling House Twenty-four Feet by Sixteen, with a Brick Chimney, and under pinn'd with Stone; two Rooms below, and one above.

A Ware House, Thirty Feet by Eighteen.

A Smith's Shop, Eighteen Feet square, with a Brick Chimney in the Middle.

Also a likely Negro Fellow, that hath been near three Years at the Blacksmith's Trade.

Any Person inclining to purchase any of the above, are to pay down one half, either in good Bills of Exchange, *Virginia* Currency, or Paper Money; the other half in three Months, giving good Security to WILLIAM RAMSAY.

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*September* 3, 1751.

RAN away from the Subscriber, about a Mile from *Patuxent* Iron Works, on the first of this Instant, an *Irish* Convict Servant named *John Ewdale*; he is a lusty well set Fellow, about 6 Feet high, fresh colour'd, pitted with the Small-Pox, and has several Moles on his Face: He had when he went away a dark colour'd Cloth Jacket, an old white Linnen Jacket, a check Shirt, an Osnabrigs Shirt, two Pair of Osnabrigs Trowsers, a Castor Hat almost new, a Silk Handkerchief, old black Leather Shoes with Holes cut in the Toes of them, and a long brown Wig: he is about 45 Years of Age, by Trade a Joyner and Carpenter.

Whoever takes up the said Servant and brings him home, or so secures him as his Master may have him, shall have Four Pounds Reward, besides what the Law allows, paid by

THOMAS SNOWDEN.

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WILLIAM PREW, HATTER, from LONDON,

*Near the Town Gate in the City of ANNAPOLIS,*

MAKES and Sells all Sorts of Beaver and Castor Hats for Men, Women, and Children, in the best and cheapest Manner; He likewise turns, cleans, and dyes Hats.

He also gives Ready Money for all Sorts of Fur.

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*Cæcil* County, *August* 8, 1751.

TAken up, on Suspicion of being Runaways, and now in Custody in *Cæcil* County Goal, two Men, who say their Names are *Patrick Anderson* and *John Anderson*; they pretend to be Sailors, and say they came from *South-Carolina* in a small Boat about 12 Feet Keel, in order to go to the Northward for Employment; but it is believed they came from *Virginia*, or the Lower Parts of *Maryland*; but will not own their Masters. One had on a Soldier's Coat, and Trowsers; the other a short blue Jacket and Trowsers: One is a short well-set Man; the other a tall elderly Man.

Whoever owns the said Boat, may have her, on paying Charges, and applying to RICHARD THOMPSON,
Ranger in *Cæcil* County.

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ALL Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, for more than one Year's Gazette (and more especially those who for four or five Years) and those otherways indebted to him, are desired to comply with the Apostle PAUL's Injunction in his Epistle to the *Romans*, Chap. xiii. V. 7. *Render to all their Dues*, ——which will greatly oblige him [their humble Servant] and enable him to comply with the same great Apostle's Injunction in the next Verse, *Owe no Man any Thing, but to love one another.*

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## TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of Land, called *Griffith's Park*, lying in *Frederick* County, between the Upper and Lower Falls of *Potowmack* River, near the Mouth of Capt. *Johns*'s Creek; containing, by Patent, 500 Acres. It is a Body of choice Land, and very conveniently situated. For Title and Terms of Sale, apply to JANE THOMPSON, Executrix of *John Thompson*, late of *Cæcil* County, deceased.

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JUST IMPORTED from LONDON,

A PARCELL of *European* GOODS, about 200*l.* Sterling, prime Cost, consisting of Fearnoughts, Kersey, Osnabrigs, Garlix, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Nails, &c. to be sold by Wholesale by the Subscriber in *Baltimore-Town*, very cheap, for Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco.

WILLIAM LUX.

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*TO BE SOLD by the Subscriber, Trustee of* WILLIAM CUMMING, *of the City of* ANNAPOLIS, *Esq; for the Use of his Creditors, the following Tracts of Land*; viz.

ONE Tract, called *Gray's Bower*, containing one Hundred Acres.

One Tract, called *Presley*, containing four hundred and seventeen Acres, both lying in *Anne-Arundel* County.

ALSO, The following Tracts of Land, lying in *Frederick* County, for the Use aforesaid.

Part of a Tract, called *Accord*, containing one hundred Acres.

Part of a Tract, called *Amsterdam*, containing eighty Acres.

Part of a Tract, called *Preston's Marsh*, containing six hundred and fifteen Acres.

One Tract, called *Norway*, containing six hundred and thirty Acres.

One Tract, called *Barber's Beginning*, containing one hundred Acres.

One Tract, called *Drum Mine*, containing six hundred and sixty eight Acres.

Any Person or Persons inclinable to purchase, may be informed of the Title and Terms of Sale, by applying to *William Cumming*, Esq; in the City of *Annapolis*, or to the Subscriber at *Linganore*, in *Frederick* County.

WILLIAM CUMMING, junior.

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*JUST IMPORTED,*

*In the* BRITON, *Capt.* COOLIDGE, *from* LONDON,

*And to be Sold by the Subscriber, at the Store in* ANNAPOLIS, *where Mr.* JAMES DICK *lately kept Store,*

GREAT Variety of *European* and *East-India* GOODS, by Wholesale or Retale, at very reasonable Rates, for Money, Bills, or Tobacco. Also Cordage and Cables of all Sizes, Anchors from 1 to 6 Hundred, Sail Duck, Twine, and Ship Chandlery. STEPHEN WEST, junior.

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THE Subscriber intending for *London* early next Shipping, all Persons indebted to him are desired speedily to make Payment or settle their Accounts. Attendance will be given every Day at Mr. *West*'s Store in *Annapolis*.

JAMES DICK.

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TO BE SOLD by the Subscriber,

THE following Tracts of Land, lying in *Frederick* County, *viz.*

One Tract, called *Friendship*, containing 400 Acres.

One Tract, called *Gordon's Purchase*, containing 150 Acres.

One Tract, called *Exchange*, containing 700 Acres.

Also a Lease for three Lives of a Tract of Land, called *Fountain Rock Marsh*, containing 500 Acres, being Part of his Lordship's Manor, lying in the said County, paying a yearly Quit Rent of Fifty Shillings Sterling.

Any Person or Persons inclining to Purchase, may be informed of the Title and Terms of Sale, by applying to the Subscriber. JAMES DICK.

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